

Do.	do.	3	60	.....	1.00
Do.	do.	6	60	.....	2.00
Do.	do.	9	60	.....	3.00
Do.	do.	12	60	.....	4.00
Do.	do.	15	60	.....	5.00
Do.	do.	18	60	.....	6.00
Do.	do.	21	60	.....	7.00

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS** ordered to be continued on the inside charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements for less than one square or of less than 10 lines and not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements placed in columns, when published 6 or 12 months, **YEARLY** and **QUARTERLY**.

**NEW** no advertisement, recollecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

**THIS** Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the

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is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to New-  
born, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood  
where Board may be obtained at \$6 per month. Terms of

tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 6 months, .....	\$7 00
Latin and Greek, do., together with Mathematics, .....	12 00
Logic and Rhetoric, do., do., do., do., do., do., do., do., .....	18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.

**MUSIC—ERNEST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music** respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He has been for several years a member of the Musical Union of other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most reliable reference. He is prepared to teach the Piano, Organ, and new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.

For those who desire his services he will please leave their address at Mrs. Dr. ROBERT'S boarding-house, at the Book Store, or at S. S. D. TELLER'S store.

**THE** Windsor Term of this School will commence November 11th, and continue till April 15th, 1890. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber. Nov. 2, 1889. 8-21

**Dr. J. H. WARD** resides at his home in the city of Newington for a rendition of past favors, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to visit some other cities in November. Nov. 2, 1889. 8-21

**NEW DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.**—The subscriber will open, about the 15th of November next, at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. PRINSON & KELLY, on the North side of the city, between the streets of St. Mary's and St. George's, a complete and select assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, the details of which will hereafter more fully appear in another advertisement. He solicits the patronage of Physicians and the public generally. Nov. 2, 1889. 8-21

**E. V. KELLY**, of the late firm of **KELLY & McCALEEN**, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has returned to his native city of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Groceries, and a full assortment of the following articles:

Calicoes;	Satinettes;	Pad, chest, till, and upholsteries;
Cassimeres;	Vestings;	Locks;
Black Stripes;	Shawls;	Hosiery;
Red and white Flannels;	Long handle Shovels;	
Bed Ticks;	Apron Cloths;	
Black and white Stripes;	Table Linens;	
Black and brown Shirtings;	Spoons;	Candlesticks;

and Shoes;  
 Blouses, Cambrics;  
 Hosiery: Guernsey Shirts;  
 Jaconet and cross barred Mus-  
 lin; and Cottons, Linens; [Lin-  
 Silks and Cotton Hosiery.  
 Head red, blue, [Yarn:  
 Turkey red and blue Cottons;  
 Groceries:  
 Canned Flour, beans, & lbs.;  
 Meal and Prime Pork;  
 Beans, and other kinds;  
 Goshen Butter: Olive Oil;  
 Chocolate; Cakes and Mace;  
 Canned Corn; Canned;  
 Pepper and Spice;  
 Rice and ground Ginger;  
 Canned Corned Beef;  
 Rio, Laguna, St. Domingo,  
 and Java Coffee;  
 Canned Corned Beef, clarified.  
 Whitefish, Shark, Dussing,  
 and other Fishes, Bruchas,  
 Bed Covers: Nails;  
 Leading Lines: Coffee Mills;  
 Iron: Brass: Wire Cables;  
 Iron: Spiders;  
 Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;  
 Sausage Thread; Shot Pouches;  
 Shot;  
 Powder Funnels;  
 Rope Hooks;  
 Metal Traps;  
 Axes, Shovels,  
 and Wood Hand Saws;  
 Wood Wane;  
 Cords and Lines;  
 Coal and Iron Bands;  
 do. Churns;  
 Brass and Iron bound and  
 Stamped Cans;  
 Washboards; Sugar Boxes;  
 Flour and Sugar Buckets;  
 and other articles.

<p>             and Porto Rico Sugars;              Hull &amp; Son's Candles;              Choice and best brown Sugar;              Fancy Soap;              Tobacco of all qualities;              Powder and Shot;              Indigo and Blue Gilt;              Spanish Browns;              Cambric and Sulphur;              Camphor and Saltpetre;              Alum;      Saleratus;              Mailer's, Oatmeal, and              Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;              Mrs. Miller's Maccoboy do;              Choice and Family              Pocket Knives and Carvers;              Table, playing, shoe, and              butcher Knives;              Stock and Locks and              Closes do;              Closes do;           </p>	<p>             Varinised Keelsons;              Cords Dippers; Barrel Covers;              An assortment of Baskets;              Liquors              Rectified and Old Rye Whis-              key;      Brandy;      [Key];              Malaga, Port, Madeira, and              Malmsey Wines;              Brandy,              Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon              Biscuits;              Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk              Crackers.              Choice and Fine Ware,              Jugs and Jars, all sizes;              Churns;      Glass Pans;              Stewpans;              Blank Books;      Fan Books;              Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Pa-              per.           </p>
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READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York,  
William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist, residing at No. 126 Fulton Street, New York City, and that in 1948, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon respondent at his place of business, and requested respondent to deposit a book and pamphlet, and requested respondent to write him a receipt by which to make a Symplocar, Sarsaparilla. Dependent thereupon, respondent wrote and delivered to said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend deals. That said Townsend had had the book and pamphlet printed, and that respondent had written an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of

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Dr. Yeakob Townsend, who was a resident of the city at the time, stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Townsend had not been so poor, he would not have been so easily deceived. Townsend's money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, this name being "Townsend," and he was not at all suspicious of the man, and he went to the place where he was. Townsend, in the name of the man, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. H. P. Townsend, and he said he was not, and that he had never seen him since he had left the city, and that he had never seen him, so he had formed a co-partnership with him, and when called upon to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Townsend further says, that pursuant to the request of said Townsend, he wrote a receipt for the money, and that he was a member of the Synod of Saranacville and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to take a pleasure in exhibiting to him, and that he was a member of the Synod of Saranacville and gave it to him.

everything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told applicants that the building they were to use was to be the same size and shape as Dr. S. F. and Dr. Townsend's present building, and that he would, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, want to the office of Dr. S. F. and proceerd one of his labors.

It was further stated that the said Jacob Townsend had been long and verily believes, the Mayor of Sumnerville and as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend, in spite of the malice furnished by applicants, had been successful in obtaining an additional lot.

And further applicants said that

**WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,**  
Sole Agent for the said Jacob Townsend, at  
C. S. WOODHEAD, Mayor of Sumnerville, N. Y.  
For sale in Wilmington, N. Y., by Wm. H. CANNON,  
June 1, 1899. 20-1  
Druggist and Chemist.



Our New Dress.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new dress in which the "JOURNAL" is made, its appearance. We feel confident that for the beauty and neatness of its typographical execution, it will compare favorably with any paper in the Southern country. It has been our aim to produce the "JOURNAL" in a manner calculated to reflect credit upon the press of the first town in the State, and it shall be our constant effort to render it in every respect, worthy of the support and confidence not only of the Democratic party, but of the community at large. We rely upon the public spirit and enlightened self-interest of that community, to repay us for our outlay by increased patronage, both in subscription and advertisements.

We had determined to postpone getting new materials until the conclusion of the present volume, but a large and unprecedented increase of our advertising business has induced us at this time, to incur the heavy expense incident to the change we have made, in order to enable us to accommodate our advertising friends, and at the same time, furnish our subscribers with a much greater amount of reading matter than our previous arrangements would admit. It will be found, upon examination, that while our advertisements are presented in an incomparably handsomer style than formerly, the quantity of reading matter is almost double that of the preceding number.

We have a word to say to advertisers in regard to the periods of our issue. The property of publishing a daily, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly, has been frequently suggested to us, and was taken into serious consideration before ordering our new materials. After carefully weighing the matter, we have concluded that the present position of affairs would not warrant such an undertaking, and that, even for the purpose of advertising, a weekly paper offers much the best medium. Our conclusion is based upon the following reasons:—Owing to the sparseness of our population, a good many offices in the country have but one mail in the week, and scarcely any except on the line of the Rail Road, have more than two. Besides, the great majority of subscribers in the country reside at a greater or less distance from their several post-offices, and very few of them can conveniently send to the office more than once a week. Of our present list, composed of as good men and true, as any list in the State, we very much question whether one-fifth, out of the town of Wilmington, would find it convenient to take a paper published more frequently than ours now is. Of one thing, however, our friends may rest assured: at the very earliest moment that we deem such movement either prudent or necessary, we will commence the publication of a daily, or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate. Were the Manchester Rail Road through now, we would commence its publication to-morrow. In the meantime, we would remind those business who are desirous of extending a knowledge of their business to the people of Wilmington, that, both by our mode of circulation, and from the facts we have mentioned, the JOURNAL furnishes by far the best medium through which to reach those people. Of course those who do not want the people of the country to trade with them, will not advertise.

During the last few months, we have noticed with pleasure many indications of a design to improve the appearance of the North Carolina press, and for what has been done, we cheerfully give credit. But we must also extend credit to ourselves. Without having made any promises, or issued any prospectuses, claiming increased support in advance, we have produced a paper, which, without vanity, we may safely say, is one of the neatest, if not the very neatest, in the State. The subscribers of the "JOURNAL" may rest certain that it will never be behind any of its contemporaries. What other promise, we are content to perform without promising; and would far rather extend credit to ourselves, than that our words should not be borne out by our performance.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Within four weeks from the present date, Congress will assemble, and the public attention will be drawn to its proceedings with an interest seldom equalled. The President's Message, the Reports of the Heads of Departments, and the action of the different houses upon them, will be eagerly sought after. In a week or two, all the States will have held their elections, and we shall be able to publish a complete list of the members, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, with their various policies, a reference to which list will be absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the proceedings. In publishing the Congressional summary, it will be our object to lay before our readers a short and well digested synopsis; not, as is too frequently the case, a long array of confused reports, from which it is almost impossible to extract the meaning. But even apart from the interest attached to the movement of Congress, the state of things throughout the world is peculiarly interesting;—the threatened war in Europe;—the proposed annexation of Cuba and Canada;—the progress of events in California;—and though last, not least, the local news of our own State, promise to occupy the public mind and give employment to the pen of the journalist. Besides, the long winter evenings are approaching, when some good reading is so indispensable to every farmer; and we feel certain that the amusement and instruction to be derived from the articles which our extended limits will enable us to insert under the miscellaneous and agricultural departments, would alone be worth the whole price of the subscription.

We repeat, now is the time to subscribe. Will not our friends call the attention of their neighbors to this? The better support we receive, the better paper we can publish, and if we only meet with proper encouragement now, we do not know what more we may yet do.

Our Advertising Columns.

We invite the attention of advertisers to the new arrangement of that department of our paper, by which each business is placed under its appropriate head, and properly indicated at the top of the column. We have no doubt that this will be found mutually agreeable and advantageous, both to those who wish to give notice of their business through the columns of the Journal, and of those who may seek information upon that subject through the same medium.

Messrs. James Conner & Son, New-York.

Any person who has ever dealt with Type Foundries, will appreciate the feelings with which we return our sincere acknowledgments to these gentlemen for the very prompt and careful manner in which they complied with our order for the new type in which our paper is set. The type arrived here within a day of the very earliest date mentioned in our letter; and, indeed, almost before we expected them;—and what is still better, precisely as ordered, and everything that it should be, and no missing sorts. We have never seen an order better filled, nor one with which we were more pleased.

Acknowledgments.

We must not forget to return our thanks to such of our friends among the Typographical Fraternity as were so kind as to lend us a helping hand in getting out our paper of this week. Having set every type from the first to the last of our advertising notices, an immense amount of labor was required, but the persevering industry of our regular hands, to whom the highest credit is due, together with the obliging assistance we have mentioned, enabled us to overcome all difficulties. Our brethren of the Press will appreciate those difficulties when we inform them, that on this day week the whole of the materials were still afloat.

At Testimony.

We really feel called upon to say a word in our own excuse, on account of the very miserable paper which we have been forced to use this week. Some weeks since, we sent an order to New York for our regular supply of paper, such as we have been using, but learn that the mill from which it is obtained was not then making that description of paper. In the meantime, our paper merchant has sent us a small quantity for a temporary use, until we can receive our regular supply, which will be in a few weeks.

THE WILMINGTON AURORA.—The first number of the Aurora, a new semi-weekly paper, published and edited by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., made its appearance on Friday, the 2d inst. Its editorial articles fully sustain the reputation of the editor as an able writer, and its mechanical execution, due allowance being made for the difficulties inseparable from a new paper, is very creditable. Terms \$4 per annum.

THE PORTSMOUTH, VA. PILOT.—We hope our friends of the Pilot, will excuse us for not having sooner noticed their very valuable daily, which we gladly welcome to our exchange list. In fact, we must acknowledge that for the last week or two, we have thought more of our own paper than of anything else.

FITZ HENRY WARREN.—The Springfield (Mass.) Post says that FITZ HENRY WARREN, second Assistant Postmaster General, was arrested at that place on the 30th ult., upon a charge of debt, but released on bail to appear on 20th instant. Springfield is the place from which WARREN sloped one moonlight night, after his failure in the boot and shoe line.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We need hardly remind our fellow-citizens that Thursday next, the 15th instant, will be the day set apart by Gov. MANLY as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, in accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature.

The Prospects of Wilmington.

A slight glance at this work now in progress, or in contemplation, either having their terminus at this place, or directly calculated to bring produce to this market, will convince any one that energy alone is wanting to elevate Wilmington into the rank of one of the most thriving and important seaports in the Union. Five years time, it is believed, will connect this place with almost every point in the State, and enable us to derive an important accession of trade from South Carolina. In the first place, the Manchester Road will open to us the trade of our own counties on the South Carolina line; and of some of the richest cotton districts in that State, which this will be the natural and most convenient market. In connection with this road, a branch will unquestionably be made to Cheraw, S. C., or Wadesboro', Anson county, which will connect with the Manchester Road in the neighborhood of the Pee Dee River, and bring the cotton of Anson, Richmond, and several other of the richest cotton counties in this State; and, in general, the products of the Pee Dee country, a large proportion of which will undoubtedly find its way here. On the other hand, the Central Road will bring us down the products of the interior—of Wake, Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, and, in fact, of all the most fertile agricultural counties in the central and western portion of the State, and afford increased facilities for those in our own section. And though last, not least, by means of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, we will have a direct communication, by water, with Moore, Chatham, and Randolph, receiving their teeming tribute, and sending back in exchange such things as they may need.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of Stockholders in the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, convened at the Masonic Hall, in this town, on yesterday forenoon. The meeting was organized by calling Col. L. H. B. WHITAKER, of Halifax county, to the Chair, and appointing JAMES GRISWOLD, Esq., of Goldsboro', and HENRY NUTT, Esq., of Wilmington, Secretaries. We understand that, upon a call being made, it was found that a majority of the Stock was not represented, consequently no further business was done.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that the Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of this town to solicit subscriptions to this work, reported to an adjourned meeting, held on Wednesday evening last, that 189 shares, equivalent to \$18,900, of stock had been subscribed. It is believed that the subscription will reach \$25,000 or \$30,000; as large an amount as could possibly be expected from Wilmington, under the circumstances, pressed as her people just now are, and deeply as they are interested in other works.

Labelling the People.

It is part of the tactics of the Taylor press to represent the opposition which the blundering policy and shameful pledge-breaking of the present dynasty has awakened, as the mere ebullition of partisan spleen, or as a preconcerted movement among political editors and displaced office-holders for the purpose of embarrassing the operations of government. It is asserted that the great body of the people are perfectly satisfied with General Taylor, and with the movements of his cabinet. Let us take a slight glance at the facts, and see how far they bear out these sweeping insinuations:—

It is now some eight months since General Taylor took his seat in the Presidential chair, and called around him his present constitutional advisers; and during these eight months, elections have been held in many of the States; and with what result? What has been the verdict of the people at the ballot box? Was it mere politicians, or was it the people, who revolutionized Pennsylvania, working a change of twenty-three or twenty-four thousand in the popular vote? What influence annihilated Taylorism in Virginia, leaving but half a Whig in her whole Congressional delegation—swept over Tennessee—carried Georgia by over three thousand votes—gained largely in Maryland, Connecticut, Indiana—in every place—North or South, where an election has been held; and that now—spite of all the piteous appeals of TAYLOR SMITH & Co., of wooden nutmeg celebrity, has placed the administration in a congressional minority, in the first year of its existence—the very first Congress it has met. "The sober second thought" of the people alone could have effected this; and yet it is this "sober second thought"—this deliberate verdict of the people, that is denounced as unprincipled opposition. It is the people who are stigmatized as reckless demagogues or political tricksters. Thus it is that federalism regards the common people—the masses,—thus it is, that it bows to the popular will.

Exchange with England.

Most people, at all acquainted with the matter are aware, that in quoting the rates of sterling exchange, that is, the price of bills upon England, 9 per cent. nominal premium is considered par, but very few, we believe, exactly understand how this is, nor how it comes that English funds always seem to be at so high a premium. Indeed, there are few subjects about which so little is known, and so many fallacies exist as that of exchanges. As an instance of this, we may remark that during the last presidential canvass, we have heard it contended, as an argument against the Tariff of '46, that under its operation, the balance of trade with England was so much against us, that bills upon that country commanded 8 per cent premium; when in fact the very reverse was the case, 8 per cent being below par.

The following article which we find in V. B. PALMER'S Almanac, explains the whole matter in a few words, and we copy it entire, both as a matter of information and for reference.

EXCHANGE.—This is a mode by which the debts of persons living at a distance from their creditors are liquidated without the transmission of money. A foreign bill of exchange is an order addressed to a person residing abroad, directing him to pay a determinate sum of money to the person in whose favor it is drawn, or to his order. Bills of exchange on Europe are commonly drawn at 60 days, with 3 days of grace. The currency of England is gold—that of the United States gold and silver, either of which may be paid by the debtor. In England silver is not a legal tender for more than \$1.10, and whoever has to pay a debt there, must send such silver as will bring, in the market, money enough in gold to pay it.—When a silver dollar is worth \$2.10 in London, a merchant in New York must either send \$20 silver dollars, or 100 gold sovereigns, to London, paying freight and insurance, and losing 20 days' interest, or buy a bill on London, if more to his advantage.

A newly coined sovereign is worth \$4.84. In buying and selling bills of exchange, the sovereigns are reckoned at only \$4.44 4-8. Difference 4-18 cent, which, on \$4 44 4-8, is equal to 9.0128 (or 9 per cent.), being the par for a bill at 60 days. And to this per cent. interest for these 60 days, and for other 20 of the voyage, &c. at 6 per cent. = \$108, added to \$1.43 = \$110 43.

On the other hand, there is the cost of shipping bullion, of insurance, freight, loss of interest during the voyage, &c. = 1 1/2 per cent. or \$1.50, which, added to \$109, the par, makes \$110 50. It follows, that bullion can be exported profitably from the U. S. when the exchange rises beyond 9 per cent., as the interest payable on a bill, and the expenses of a specie remittance, at 9 per cent. are nearly equal. Exchange is in favor of England when the premium is higher than 9; against her when under 9.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 3d instant, that a most distressing accident occurred the day before on the Columbia Railroad, by which 3 persons lost their lives, and some 12 freight cars were completely demolished. The accident—a collision between two trains—was the result of sheer negligence.

Prospects of Journalism.

There are few things that contrast more strongly with each other than a daily or weekly paper of the present day, and one of the olden time, or even of a few years back; and in no branch of enterprise is the go-ahead spirit of the age more apparent than in the manner and method of modern newspapers. Instead of long, lumbering articles, occupying half a page, in abstract disquisitions which nobody would venture to read at an earlier hour than 10 P. M., when something of a somniferous nature might be desirable, we find short and spicy articles, relating the facts intended to be related, or presenting the reasons intended to be presented, in as few words as possible.

It is very seldom, indeed, that we meet with a newspaper article of over a column, and, unless with a few antediluvian, all attempts at display are dispensed with as ridiculous and unnecessary. To condense every matter into a nutshell, and thus be enabled to have room for all, seems to be the constant aim;—and to such a point has this system been carried, that we think it would be no exaggeration to say, that one well conducted paper of the present day will publish ten times the actual amount of news that a paper of twenty years ago would have done. The spirit of condensation extends even to the mechanical department, where every thing is made as compact as possible.

Another feature of the newspaper business is, that at each successive step in advance, the number of different papers actually grows less. There are fewer or daily papers published in New York than there was ten years ago, and we believe that the number of papers in North Carolina is also less. This arises from the fact that a respectable patronage is absolutely necessary to defray the expense incident to a properly conducted journal, and that only a limited number of papers can receive that patronage. A list of 2,000 will support one paper respectably, whereas, the same number of subscribers divided among three papers, will not enable any of the three to live; or if they continue to exist, it is without spirit or usefulness. As the facilities of communication are multiplied between the different portions of our State, we believe that the number of different papers will be less, and the character of the remainder much higher than at present, from having a larger scope and better support.

Abuse of our Rail Road Line.

We had determined to allude to some of the standers upon our Rail Road line, which we find going the rounds of the press, having their origin generally in the Georgia papers. But as we find that one of our town contemporaries has anticipated us in this matter, we content ourselves with cutting the following article from Tuesday's Commercial, to every word of which we say amen:

THE CROAKERS AGAIN.—Among the many efforts to magnify the errors or accidents which occur in the management of every Railroad in the Union, none are found to transcend the recklessness and perversity with which the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and the other chronic scoundrels, to caricature its contemporary traitors in the following, which appears in that paper:—"These frequent failures are as unnecessary as they are injurious to the public. So long as the people of the South submit quietly to the imposition of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, they will be continued. Last Wednesday we got out of the cars three several times on the Wilmington Road, to help push them over ascending grades, owing to a fracture in the steam pipe of the locomotive which carried them. At two o'clock, the train was stopped, and the cars were to be repaired before starting. As the result of this delay, some 50 passengers and the great Southern mail, were detained 24 hours in Charleston. In going East, the cars ran off the track, and detained the mail and passengers a day at Petersburg. The steamers that ply between Wilmington and Charleston are old, dirty, and slow, and for quick service, it is disgraceful to the country that no better and surer means of conveyance by land exists between the Northern and Southern portions of the United States. At two o'clock, a passenger, a through Railroad from New Orleans to New York would pay a handsome dividend on the sum it would cost to build a new line."

We do not believe the English language contains, in the same number of words, a greater amount of unblushing misrepresentation than the above. When men confine their complaints within the range of probability, they may hope to be credited. But the above attempts to "prove too much," and, therefore, proving nothing.

Old dirty steamboats, and "pushing the cars," is coming it pretty strong over the credulity of the public. The fact is, those who rail at our line have other interests to serve, and choose to resort to libel to promote their designs. Honor and truth will not answer their purposes. The people of Augusta and Columbia remonstrated with Col. GARDNER, because he did not start earlier, as our boats always arrive before 10 o'clock, A. M. And yet the Augusta Editors here call him, while the Charleston Courier commends his punctuality. The fact is, the Southern mail is very often detained 24 hours in Charleston. The New Orleans Picayune and the Daily Advertiser, have both published an account of the departure of the Cars from Charleston at 10 A. M.; thus affording ground for complaint where none legitimately exists.

As to pushing the cars, the Road, such a thing might happen on any Road, through misadventure, and no well-meaning person would venture in such a case. But we are assured that it did not happen as stated by the Augusta Editors. It would be a little strange if such a thing were to take place and no one here knew anything of the matter.

If the Augusta people are so anxious for a "through Railroad" from New York to New Orleans, they may learn that the Manchester Road is open, and the world would be glad to see an evidence of their sincerity by noting the amount they subscribe to that project. The Wilmington and Weldon Road is in progress of being re-laid with iron of the best sort, and the connection will answer all the purposes required by them. So there is no necessity for any new undertaking. Besides, when the Manchester Road is completed, the "dirty" boats will be dispensed with, and the garments of the Augusta nobility no longer sold by the side of the road.

The facts of the case are, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have done more than any other Company in the Union to facilitate travel and minister to the comfort of the traveller, in proportion to their means and the patronage they receive. That much more has not been done, is, in part, owing to vile and unprincipled croakers, like these unscrupulous demagogues, who would sacrifice the interests of the travelling public to their own selfish and mercenary designs. They would destroy the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and who, so far from instituting a manly opposition to a cherished honorable enterprise, resort to petty devices and mean contrivances, and show that truth is by no means an essential ingredient in the composition of their hostility.

If our Augusta friends would only look at home, they might find some such little items as the following:—RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.—About Guak Saturday evening, the "Plymouth" with the passenger car for Belvoir attached, came in collision with a wood train on the Georgia Rail Road, just four miles from the city. When they discovered each other an effort was made by the Engineers to avoid a collision, but as the wood train was on a down grade, they did not succeed, and we regret to say, that a woman named Smith, living some ten or twelve miles from the city, who in the fright jumped out, was run over and instantly killed. The other passengers who remained in the car were uninjured. The Plymouth and her tender sustained some slight damage.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer De Kalb, Captain J. A. Moody left Augusta on Tuesday morning for Savannah. About 6 o'clock in the evening, one of her boilers burst 10 o'clock, A. M. And yet the Augusta Editors here call him, while the Charleston Courier commends his punctuality. The fact is, the Southern mail is very often detained 24 hours in Charleston. The New Orleans Picayune and the Daily Advertiser, have both published an account of the departure of the Cars from Charleston at 10 A. M.; thus affording ground for complaint where none legitimately exists.

As to pushing the cars, the Road, such a thing might happen on any Road, through misadventure, and no well-meaning person would venture in such a case. But we are assured that it did not happen as stated by the Augusta Editors. It would be a little strange if such a thing were to take place and no one here knew anything of the matter.

We learn from the Washington Union and other papers, that the statement which last week went the rounds of the press, our own included, in reference to the supposed outrage upon M. Bodice, late Russian Minister to this country, is contradicted upon the very highest authority; that of the members of the Russian Legation, now in Washington, and of letters received from him since the date of his alleged banishment. Upon seeing the rumor in the papers, Madame Bodice, who is now a resident of Georgetown, D. C., took the most prompt measures to have it contradicted. She has not published any card, however, as has been stated. It would seem, that although the whole story is destitute of a shadow of truth, it cannot be said to be without some foundation. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of November 2, says: "I was surprised to learn, yesterday, that the horrible story of his banishment to Siberia, as published in the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, was not intended as a hoax, but was actually derived from private advice, received by the State Department several weeks ago. The United States has no Minister, or other diplomatic agent, at St. Petersburg, and the Department receives a great deal of European gossip from its verdant representatives at other courts."

Thus it is that this sapient administration manages its affairs, and its crude correspondence becomes newspaper property, to the injury of the public business and the misleading of the public mind.

KEEPING AN ELEPHANT.—The London Punch tells an Elephant story in this wise:—"Once upon a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant in a raffle."

It was a very fine elephant, and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance. But the gentleman had no place to put it in. Nobody would take it of his hands. He couldn't afford to feed it. He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose in the Street. He was too humane to let it starve. He was afraid to shoot it. In short, he was in a perplexity very natural for a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity, and—an elephant."

The French won their elephant when they got possession of Rome, and now they can't get rid of it upon any terms. The Whigs won their elephant when they elected General TAYLOR. They got him very cheap, for they had nothing to lose; but since they have got him, they are as badly off as the man with the elephant. They can't afford to keep him, and can't get rid of him. In short, he don't pay expenses.

When they got him, they gave him seven keepers, in the shape of a cabinet. But some how or other, the people, "be them Whigs or be them Democrats," don't like the keepers. So that more won't pay. Occasionally, the keepers take out their charge to show him to the people, but as a general thing, the people have "seen the elephant," and so the exhibition don't pay—as proven by the result of the late elections in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where the Whigs got routed, "horse, foot, and dragons," immediately after General TAYLOR's visit to these States. The exhibition paid worse than anything else. What are they to do? In the short time General TAYLOR has been President, Taylorism has been scattered to the four winds, and "the half has not been told."—They can't get rid of him. Nobody will take him off their hands. Neither the Democrats nor any body else will have him. All the independent men who were fooled into his support, have left, or are about leaving him. The Federal party is totally unable to support a President, or an administration. Yet they have got them, and must do as best they can. They are in a perplexity very natural to a party with no principles—in the minority—with ambitious views, and—a President. We repeat:—What are they to do?

Consumption of Cotton in the Southern States.

The financial article of the Democratic Review for October, estimates the consumption of Cotton for the years 1848 and 1849, in the annexed Southern and Western States, as follows:

North Carolina.....	bales, 18,400	15,000
South Carolina.....	20,000	15,000
Georgia.....	15,000	10,000
Alabama.....	20,500	6,000
Tennessee.....	7,700	5,000
Kentucky.....	12,000	5,000
Ohio.....	5,000	5,000
Pittsburgh & vicinity, &c.....	9,000	12,500
Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, &c.....	12,500	7,000

Total, to Sept. 1.....bales, 110,000 74,000  
This exhibits the gratifying fact that while the Northern consumption of Cotton has fallen off some 13,000 bales during the year, the increase of consumption South and West of Virginia has been 36,000 bales. We are also pleased to notice that, as a Southern manufacturing State, North Carolina stands only second to Georgia, which exceeds her by a merely nominal amount. It is also a subject of just pride that these manufactures are not hot-house plants, fostered into life by any system of protective duties, but the result of honest enterprise, which works for a living, and would be ashamed to come like a beggar, asking that others should be taxed to give it a pauper support. It is a fact that fully one-half of this business has sprung into existence since the year 1846.

GO IT DARKIES.—A meeting of the colored voters of the City of New York—for be it understood, there are about 20,000 colored voters in that State—was held at PUTNAM'S Hall, on the 2d inst. The object seemed to be to assert their right to hold offices as well as the whites, and in fact they seemed to consider themselves a good deal better than white folks. One colored gentleman said:—"Some say that every white man is dishonest. Now I don't think that this is exactly the case. The majority of them are dishonest, and of all the parties, but an honest man may be found here and there among the whites." Now, isn't this complimentary. White folks can now hold up their heads, for we have colored authority for saying, that an honest man may be found here and there among them.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—The mainly stand taken by the Sultan in resisting the Russian demand for the Hungarian refugees, has given a fresh interest to everything connected with him. We find the following description of his personal appearance in Lieut. LYNN'S account of his expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea:—"He is a man young in years, but evidently of impaired and delicate constitution. His wearied and spiritless face was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. My feelings softened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently, like a Northern chief, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped at once from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I had ever looked upon; his voice almost the most melodious I had ever heard; his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother especially, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indescribable and expression of his countenance, which is thought to indicate an early death. A presentiment of the kind, mingled perhaps with abiding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Democles, this descendant of the Caliphs sits beneath a suspended fate. Through him, the souls of the mighty monarchs who have gone before, seem to brood over the impending ruin of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean."

STEAMER AMIDAS.—This beautiful little steamer entered our waters for the first time on Saturday last, gallantly towing four flat boats, laden with goods, wares, merchandise, &c. for the merchants of this place. She has been repeatedly here since, and promises to be a fair experiment of navigating Tar river boats, being well adapted to that purpose. Success attend her.—Tarboro' Press.

One of the most important questions of the Tariff restrictions which we have ever seen, is contained in a "petition of the manufacturers of candles, wax, tapers, condiments, snuff, extinguishers, and the dealers in grease, oil, rosin, camphine, and spirits of wine, against the proposed competition they experience from the Sun." The petition is written by M. FREDERICK BARTLEY, the leader of the Free Trade movement in France, and purports to be addressed to the members of the Chamber of Deputies. After commiserating them on the protective policy they have so far pursued, it calls attention to their own case, as follows:—"We experience, gentlemen, the most intolerable competition from a foreign rival, placed in a position so infinitely superior to ourselves for the production of light, as to inundate our national market at a price that is actually a fiction. Immediately that he shows himself, our trade ceases; every consumer supplies himself at his shop, and a branch of native industry, which the ramifications are innumerable, is immediately struck with the most serious and perfect stagnation."

This rival, who is no other than the Sun, keeps up such a constant opposition to our interests, that we are led to suspect that he is encouraged by perfidious Albion, inasmuch as he exhibits towards that naughty island a foggy consideration, which he altogether refuses to us! We request honorable gentlemen, that you will be pleased to make a law ordering the closure of all windows, shutters, blinds, curtains, bell-eyes, and of all openings, holes, cracks, cracks, by and through which the Sun is in the habit of penetrating, to the prejudice of those valuable manufactures with which we have favored the country, and which you cannot abandon to so unequal a struggle without the grossest ingratitude."

We trust, honorable gentlemen, that you will not take our demand for a satire, and that at least you will not reject our petition without hearing the reasons we have to advance in its support. In the first place, honorable gentlemen, if you close as much as possible all access to natural light, and if you by this means create a demand for the artificial agent we have to supply, there is a single manufacturer in the country that will not be encouraged by the law! If there is a greater consumption of grease, more tallow, and sheep will be called for, and as a consequence, there will be an increase of meadows for pasture, of meat, and of wool, and above all of manure, the very foundation of agricultural wealth! If there is a greater consumption of oil, there must be an increase of olive and linseed; and thus these rich and powerful plants will come appropos to profit by the fertility that the raising of so many cattle will certainly communicate to the soil."

Our health lands will be covered with trees of a resinous nature; numerous swarms of bees will collect upon our mountains; those perfumed treasures which at present evaporate without use, like the flowers from which they are sent forth. Thus there is not a branch of agriculture which will not be benefited and increased.

It is just the same with our navigation. Thousands of vessels will go a-fishing for whales and in a short time we will have a marine capable of supporting the honor of France and of sympathizing with the patriotic sensibility of the undersigned, dealers in candles and rush-lights.

There is no one, in short, from the poor lamp-lighter at the top of his ladder, to the melancholy miner at the bottom of his black pit, who will not experience an increase of income and comfort. There is not a Frenchman, from the wealthy capitalist of Paris to the most needy creature of matches, who has not an interest in the success of our humble petition. If you confer on us the monopoly of furnishing light during the day, we shall begin by bringing large quantities of grease, of coal, of oil, of rosin, of spirits of wine, of iron, of bronze, of crystal, all to the encouragement of native industry; and in the end ourselves, and those from whom we purchase, becoming rich, will assume a great deal more than at present; and thus increase to the utmost every branch of human labor.

You venture to assert that the light of the sun is a gratuitous gift, and that to reject such a gift would be to reject wealth itself, under the pretext of encouraging the means of acquiring it! Take care that you do not carry destruction into the heart of your whole system of policy. Remember that hitherto you have always rejected the produce of other countries because it assimilated to a gratuitous gift, and that the nearer it approached to every branch of industry—that is the cheaper it was—the stronger has been your dislike.

In yielding to the demands of other monopolists, you had but one motive: in our case you have a motive entirely, and to refuse us on the ground that our claims are stronger than those of our neighbors, would be to reverse the order of justice. More multiplied by more, counts less! This would be your principle! In other words, it would be to heap absurdity on absurdity.

Does not this exhibit in its true light the ridiculous folly of the Tariff doctrine which would prohibit foreign articles of use or luxury in proportion to their cheapness,—in proportion as they assimilate more or less, to the nature of a free gift? For, in fact, what is the difference between getting an article which, under a system of restriction, would cost \$10 for \$5, and an actual free gift of the \$5 difference in price. None, that we can see. Or, again, what is the difference, in principle, between excluding the light of the sun, because it is afforded for nothing, and excluding British goods, on the plea that they are afforded for almost nothing. The absurdity only differs in degree. Where natural advantages are equal, it is our own fault if we stand in need of protection, where they are not equal, it would be as great folly to war against nature, as it would be to exclude the sun.

We think no one will have the hardihood to say that our natural advantages are not equal to those of any other people.

THE CASE OF ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—The trial in this case, before our last Superior Court, resulted in the acquittal of the negroes implicated, chiefly for want of sufficient proof to sustain the charge.

We do not wish to say anything reflecting upon the verdict, which was, unquestionably, in accordance with the evidence submitted to the jury, yet we have no earthly doubt,—nor do we believe has any one else in this community,—that the abduction of one or more negroes was contemplated, and preparations made to that effect, although evidence was wanting to convict the parties accused. This state of things is to be regretted, as it is calculated to lead to renewed attempts by the hope of impunity which it will give to those who may be disposed to offend in a similar manner.

We have heard objections urged against the law on this subject, upon the ground that the repugnance of the community to inflict the extreme penalty which it demands, is calculated in some measure to defeat its operation, in cases where slaves are the offending parties. Might not some modification of the law in this particular, be desirable. We think that the plan suggested by a correspondent of the Journal a few weeks since, viz: the employment of white instead of colored Stewards, affords the best chance for putting a stop to an evil which is getting to be intolerable. We merely offer this as a suggestion to others who are better acquainted with the subject.

NEW LINES OF STEAMERS.—We notice in the Philadelphia papers, an advertisement giving notice that books are now open for the purpose of receiving subscribers for a line of first class steamers to run between that City and Liverpool. The papers speak confidently of the success of the project, and seem to entertain no doubt of its accomplishment. We also notice that the propeller Albany, has been placed as the pioneer of a new line between Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., calling at Norfolk and Petersburg. In a few years we have no doubt that our whole coast will be traversed by steamers, and freight carried with as much rapidity and certainty as it is now upon any land route.

STEAMER AMIDAS.—This beautiful little steamer entered our waters for the first time on Saturday last, gallantly towing four flat boats, laden with goods, wares, merchandise, &c. for the merchants of this place. She has been repeatedly here since, and promises to be a fair experiment of navigating Tar river boats, being well adapted to that purpose. Success attend her.—Tarboro' Press.

MONDAY EVENING.  
The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on Monday, the 5th inst. She brings



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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1849.

**OPINION OF SENATOR DAVIS.**—Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, the son-in-law of President Taylor, has recently written a long letter upon the subject of slavery, and the relative position of the North and South. "The rights of the latter," he says, are "threatened," and a union of sentiment alone can stop the effort which is making in the North. He says that anti-slavery presses are established in the slave States, and it devolves upon the South to tolerate no longer an open and avowed enemy in their midst. The North professed to be satisfied with the Missouri compromise, when the South gave up the whole North-western Territory, and a large portion of Louisiana, and when the question of the admission of Oregon was brought up, they claimed and took that as non-slaveholding territory. With all their territory, comprising many more thousands of square miles than the South, they now claim that New Mexico and California shall be brought in only upon the condition that the Wilcox proviso shall be applied to them. Besides the power of the North, they are aided by the abolitionists of England. It is not manly or politic, he says, to postpone to such enemies the issue as presented. Had all which has occurred been foreseen, and the South been united in the early period of abolitionism, it never could have acquired its present political position. There are some who think the question will exhaust itself, while others depend upon the veto of the President. To those who depend upon the latter, he says:—"No degree of confidence in the present President will justify such dependence." Few men are better acquainted with President Taylor's position, and his social relation to the General, gives additional weight to his declaration.

**THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.**—The St. Louis Republican publishes letters from Gen. Cass, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Van Buren, in reply to invitations to attend the National Convention held in that City, for the purpose of deliberating upon the expediency and necessity of uniting at an early day, the Pacific with the Mississippi Valley, by means of a Railroad and Telegraph. The letters are interesting as exhibiting the views of these eminent men in regard to the project.

Gen. Cass regrets his inability to attend, and expresses general terms his wishes for the success of the effort now being made to direct public attention to a work which he regards as one of the most important, as well as the most useful which has ever been offered to human enterprise. He thinks that such a connection by Railroad and Telegraph would render our vast extended country far more compact, for all practical purposes, than it was when the constitution was adopted, notwithstanding the vast accessions we have made, and which have carried our dominion across the continent.

Mr. Calhoun briefly expresses opinions very nearly coinciding with those of General Cass. He is generally favorable to the project, but has not made up his mind, either in regard to the termini, or route of the Road.

Mr. Clay stands perfectly uncommitted, until he knows more about the matter. He will be willing to act with direct reference to the practicality, cost, etc., of the work, when such shall be definitely ascertained.

Neither Gen. Cass, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Clay, alluded to the interference of Congress in any way. Mr. Van Buren's letter is long, and goes into the constitutional question; but whether he is in favor of the Road, or against it—whether he thinks Congress has power, or has not power to assist in its construction—we cannot tell from his letter. Like Sir Patrick O'Leary, he thinks it requires "a deal of mighty nice consideration."

**MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.**—We see it stated that Georgia has 45 Cotton Factories; South Carolina 45; Virginia 40; North Carolina 35, and Alabama 20. We should think that, as regards this State, this account is rather under the mark. Beside the Cotton Factories, there have sprung up in the Western Counties numerous Woolen Mills, Paper Mills and Iron Works. The amount of capital invested in manufactures in this State is rapidly increasing, and we believe that its profits afford an ample remuneration to its owners. We look upon this as a most cheering evidence of the growing prosperity of our State. It only requires that these manufactures should have an outlet to market, to open to North Carolina a new career of wealth and usefulness.

**THE FRENCH NAVY.**—The Journal de la Marine states that the navy budget of the year 1850, amounts to 115,663,611 francs. It is proposed to maintain 91 sailing vessels, viz: 8 ships, of 826 guns; 9 frigates, of 416; 17 corvettes, of 304; and 22 brigs, of 250 guns, &c., and 51 steam vessels, viz: 9 frigates, of 4,300 horse power; 11 corvettes, of 2,200; and 34 avisos, of 4,470. 62 vessels, sailing and steam, will be kept in harbor commission. Making in all 207 vessels to be manned by 25,297 seamen.

**LUMBER FOR CALIFORNIA.**—It is estimated that 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from this country for California. At a profit of \$50 per thousand feet, this would yield an aggregate of \$2,000,000.

**COFFINS.**—An enterprising undertaker of N. York is now forwarding an assortment of Coffins to San Francisco, with which he says he will be happy to accommodate his fellow-citizens.

**THE STRAIT OF DARDANIELLES** divides Europe from Asia, and unites the sea of Marmora to the Archipelago. It is 50 miles in length, and its width varies from 10 to less than one mile. It is strongly fortified.

**THE PURITANS.**—According to Bancroft, one fourth of the inhabitants of the United States are descended from the early Puritan settlers of New England. In the first fifteen years—the time when most of the emigration from England took place—there came over 21,000 persons. Their descendants, in 1840, were estimated at 4,000,000. A most astonishing increase which almost exceeds belief.

**LONGEVITY.**—A colored woman named Charlotte Drose, died in New York lately, aged 113 years.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**—Some idea, says the Augusta Republic, may be formed of the business of this town, by an examination of the annexed list of the exports from that port, for the week ending 23d inst. Lumber, 743,675 feet; Shingles, 300,000; Turpentine, 2,650 bbls.; Rosin, 9,390 bbls.; Spirits Turpentine, 701 bbls.; Waste, 8 bales; Cotton, 30 bales.

**SPECIE.**—The amount of coin at present in the N. York Sub-treasury is \$3,811,522.

**Georgia Rail Road.**—It is an incontestable fact, that for miles on either side of every line of railroad which has been made in Georgia, the lands have appreciated from one hundred to five hundred per cent., and in many instances more, so that the increased value of lands alone has been much more than the whole cost of the roads. New life has been infused into the whole State. Towns are springing up as if by magic. All the productions of the soil are speedily and cheaply wafted to a ready cash market, and return freight cost not more than one-fourth part of former prices; and she is now reaping the rich fruits of her liberal and enlightened policy.

**Disgraceful Ignorance.**—It is stated that out of the 135,845 marriages solemnized in England during 1848, no less than 104,308 of the parties, viz: 42,420 men, and 61,877 women, signed the marriage register with a mark; or, in other words, nearly one third of the men and one half of the women could not write.

# THE WASHINGTON JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1849.

**THE "PATRIOT" AND THE "HOLY BROTHER."**—The "Patriot," the holy brother, I've reviewed a standard—  
"No, you fool you."  
"Well, then, by the holy brother, I've reviewed a standard—  
"No, you fool you."  
Almost every thing in nature has a sweet and bitter end: sometimes not so sweet, and sometimes not so bitter. It therefore behooves every individual who has a refined taste to be sure and get the sweet end first, and never to chew the bitter end until forced by that old tyrant, necessity, if at all.

The present administration, that has such a kind and affectionate regard for red Russia, has two ends; but is a remarkable fact, they are so much alike that it is almost impossible to tell one from the other. Under these circumstances a man may be justified in chewing either, for he will receive equal satisfaction, and never grow fat by the operation.

The "heroic age" can hardly be said to have commenced in glory. Its first act was to make a moral cabinet, which, like the Frenchman's punch, was one dem contradiction. It has not its counterpart in the earth. It sets together like a string of beads, those who are together by the tails, and are thrown over a clothes-line, for a little innocent exercise and recreation; and what with growling and spitting, and caterwauling and screeching, it has turned the peace of the Union upside down, and wound up with a terrible catastrophe, until everybody seems to have been scolded or bitten, and the whole afternoon is filled with one eternal "whee!"

The present green dynasty has, by its indiscriminate proscription—its system of espionage and its attachment to nepotism—swapped everything for its pence, and order for anarchy; and now it sits like a mad bull in a china shop, following over the earthen and dancing the own rotation, as on a merry-go-round, to the high of its reach. The bitter end, though tolerably strong of aloes, is not so bitter as it will be when the present chaotic administration gets into full play; when it gets into war with all the powers of the earth; when it attempts to get a Bank of the United States, under the special name of a fiscal establishment, when it gets into the hands of the influence of Solicitor Clark, of conservative memory, whose stay in the Treasury will, we prophesy, be as short as a goat's tail, if not shorter; when it gets a few more letter-writers into office to sing its praises and make its speeches, when it loses a few more of its own friends, and finally, when it is the last runnings of the little capital of common sense and character it possessed at the outset. Then indeed will it be in the gall of bitterness, and even then will both ends be alike unfit for heaven, and hardly for Halifax.

But should it be so bitter, and why should it be chewed to the bitterest end? It was composed of old federalism, sweetened with toryism, and topped off with abolitionism. All clear molasses was deemed to be too sour for it; and liquor-balls was hardly sweet enough to make it palatable for a first taste.

It is a remarkable fact in dentistry, that a person may secure a set of teeth against all decay by taking up a live rattlesnake, and chewing it with the head to the tail, from one end to the other, at one sitting. Perhaps, therefore, the democracy may improve their ivory by chewing the green dynasty from one end to the other, either with a bit of bitter or better, as the case may be. There is nothing so good to eradicate worms as a bitter article; therefore, the bitter of both ends of the present condition of things, if well chewed, may effect a permanent cure in the stomachs of the true exponents of the people. We recollect an old lady who was cured, by chewing a mountain root, which, after all, turned out to be a rat's tail, dried in the shade and dipped in piara.

But the end is bitter, and why should we endeavor to account for that which is a fixed fact, and always will be a fixed fact, until the genius of American ingenuity shall discover a cure for the green and white of the green age and its bitterness together?

We read in the Testament of a little book that was sweet in the mouth and bitter in the belly. This book is something like the record of the "heroic age." We think its acts are equal to the plague, at best, and well calculated to beat wormwood all hollow.

Like the patriots of Venice, the American people are now eating their bitter bread above the graves of their glorious dead; and while the bitter tear courses down their pallid cheeks, they wonder why they were so green as to be sucked in by a white horse, a cocked hat, and a brown surcoat, and have been led to their lowest degradation.

The long and short of the matter is, that the democracy have cheated themselves, and like the medical student who mistook the label, have made their sea of seafoams and tansy, and never discovered a cure for the bitter and the white drawing had been drained of its lowest dregs.

Well, there are weaker things in the political world than the Second Washington; but where they are, we cannot exactly say; and there are worse things than the present cabinet, but for the life of us cannot say them, or the upper regions. But who knows what diseases we may have escaped from by having had our present sickness? as the lame man said when he broke out with the measles, and tapered off with the mumps.

It is a bitter; and teeth or no teeth, it must be chewed; and as we have no least, we have about it, and get through with it the easiest.

We have eaten oat-milk and blue buttermilk in Ireland; we have eaten the black bread of Russia, and the soggy root-bread of Minnesota; but we never did chew upon a thing, with an end or without an end, that was so richly and so unmitigatedly bitter, as the present administration, so everlasting, as the sweetest end of the rope that is soon to string up the herring-head glories of the

**"HEROIC AGE."**

**THE WAR OF 1812.**—It is understood that the officers of this war with England intend applying to the next Congress for bounty and extra pay, has been awarded to those of our fellow-countrymen who volunteered in that war, and our fellow-countrymen in the struggle, who had previously emigrated to Canada—to better their condition, perhaps. They received by act of Congress, approved 5th March, 1816, a bounty in land equal to their relative rank, with three hundred dollars extra pay. Most assuredly, then, those of our citizens who remained in their country and manfully pressed forward to the field of battle, paid their taxes for the support of government at a time when their finances were at a low ebb, and jeopardized their private affairs, should not go, as many of them have, their graves unrequited. It is known that their officers in the North, Mexico, and California, to their regular pay, received three months' extra pay, and the soldiers their bounty in land, as well as three months' extra pay. It may be noted that a number of the officers who volunteered in the war of 1812, joined their countrymen in the war with Mexico, and received three months' extra pay, and I ask, should not their copatriots of 1812 fare alike with them? Much more might be said, but this article is intended to present only facts, and induce the people to urge their representatives about to assemble at the next Congress, to legislate for them to meet out to the officers of our second war, the same for independence that which is justly due to a worthy class of citizens.

**AMSTERDAM.**—Like a toad, the city sits upon upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit quietly down to smoke. Ships come from India and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from sea through the pathways they have opened in the sand, and unloading their goods on quays that have been often built in the water.

Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges or sloops of the tidymen.

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But should it be so bitter, and why should it be chewed to the bitterest end? It was composed of old federalism, sweetened with toryism, and topped off with abolitionism. All clear molasses was deemed to be too sour for it; and liquor-balls was hardly sweet enough to make it palatable for a first taste.

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